Cambria Freeman.

A. McDIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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VOLUME VIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1874. NUMBER 40.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
—TO—
CASH BUYERS
—AT THE—
Hardware, Horse-Furnishing STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally, that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION in prices to CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, including

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES
AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;
PARLOR, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
of popular designs and of all styles, plain and ornamental;
STOVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
of his own manufacture;
HARDWARE, ALL KIND!
Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Locks, Table Knives and Forks, Scissors and Forks, Pocket Knives, Razors, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Corkscrews, Can Openers, Hammers, Hatchets, Sleigh Machines, Augers, Chisels, Planes, Squares, Files, Rasps, Saws of every description, Hip, Panel and Cross-cut Saws, Trowels, Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Whips, Brushes, Cloth's Wash-boards, Carpet Chains and Patent Stretchers, Patent Mop-Sticks, Lumber Sticks, Cast Weights, Pistols, Curry-Combs, Horse Shoes and Fire Bricks.
Plows and Castings;
Saddlery Ware
WOOD and WILLOW WARE
COAL OIL and OIL LAMPS.
Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, White Wash, Glass, Putty, &c.
Family Groceries.
Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Pearl Barley, &c.
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Scotch, Scaly, Horse, Shoe, Macaboy, Maccaboy, Lump, Cut and Plug Tobacco, all kinds of Smoking Tobacco, Meerschaum and Wood Pipes, Cigars, Cigarettes, Matches, &c.
FOR THE SPECTACLES
Gold, Silver, Steel and Plated Frames, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Magnifying Glasses, Pocket Compasses, Surveyor's Compasses, Drawing Instruments, Gold Pens and Pencils, Steel Pens, Pocket Books, Portfolios, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Ink, Mucilage, Pencils, Rubber Bands, Pocket Combs, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, Shaving Brushes, Razor Strops, Hones, Razors, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Allen's Hair Restorative, Jamaica Ginger, Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Opium, &c., &c.
AT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
Cooking Stoves.
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COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE
Stoves, Parlor and Heating Stoves
TINWARE of every description manufactured to order.
SPOUTING put up in the best manner.
STOVES and WARE sold on reasonable terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
A continuance of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
All work warranted to render entire satisfaction.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Pa., Oct. 16, 1874.-tf.

LITTLE CONPAR
—AND THE—
VARIETY STORE
Has enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction
Our stock consists of
Groceries, Provisions, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Yancy Soaps, Allen's Hair Restorative, Jamaica Ginger, Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Opium, &c., &c.
Cigars and Tobaccos,
Pipes, Notes and Books; Copy Books and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pencils, Writing Fluid, Ink, Pocket and Fancy Knives, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Prayer and Toy Books.
Call and see us, for we intend to keep a lot of FINE GOODS which we would invite the attention of the public to.
ALL GOODS AT ALTOONA PRICES.
Don't forget the place.
LITTLE CONPAR
Opposite the Post-Office.
Ebensburg, Pa., Oct. 16, 1874.-tf.

Singer Sewing Machine
Call and See It
And Where to Buy It.
Ask your neighbor, can you tell me where the sewing machine people are?
Yes, with pleasure. I know where the Singer Sewing Machine that you want is.
Where is it?
Why, it is now on hand all styles of the best sewing machines, from the cheapest to the most complicated, and I have associated with me a lady who will show you how to use it, and will teach you all kinds of sewing, and all things prepared to attach to the machine, and a very moderate charge for learning.
Ebensburg, Oct. 16, 1874.-tf.

CALL AT YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS
JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker
Respectfully informs his numerous friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a full assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of the best material and of every description, size or quality, from the coarsest calf skin boots to the coarsest kip brogans, which he will manufacture in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as can be obtained anywhere.
Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made by me need no assurance as to the quality of my work. Others can satisfy themselves of the fact if they will only call and try me and be convinced.
Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I intend to merit a continuance of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, Pa., Oct. 16, 1874.-tf.

R. PLANE, M. D., respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining and immediately in rear of Mrs. Bunn's drug store. Night call at residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crist Street.
Ebensburg, Oct. 16, 1874.-tf.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Lanqnor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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SPLENDID
STOCK
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Furniture,
Bedding,
Mattresses,
Feathers,
Blankets,
Quilts,
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AMOS HILBORN & CO.,
21 & 23 North Tenth St.
[9-25.] PHILADELPHIA, PA. [Jan.]

OSWEGO
Silver Gloss Starch,
FOR THE LAUNDRY,
MANUFACTURED BY
T. KINGSFORD & SON,
HAS BECOME A
HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.
Its great excellence has merited the commendation of Europe for American manufacture.
Pulverized Corn Starch
PREPARED BY
T. KINGSFORD & SON,
Expressly for food, when it is properly made into Puddings is a dessert of great excellence.
For sale by all first-class Grocers. [9-11.1m.]

BIXBY'S
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BLACKING.
Admitted by professional Bootblacks and Hotel Porters to be the
Best Shoe Blacking in the World.
S. M. BIXBY & CO.,
173 & 175 Washington St. N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Shoe Blackings, Laundry Blue, Stove Polish, Ink, Mucilage, &c.
Sold by all Dealers. [9-11.-6t.]

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The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough, practical education of the young and middle aged man, having the largest patronage and the best facilities for instruction of any business college in existence.
Students Received at any Time.
For circulars giving full information as to course of study, method of instruction, necessary expenses, etc., address, J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
[9-11.-2m.]

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their own locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO. Augusta, Me.

The Bivouac of the Dead.

["Who wrote "The Bivouac of the Dead?" This is the question, and we answer that it was Colonel Theodore O'Hara, of Kentucky. He served in the Mexican war and also in the war of the rebellion, first as colonel in an Alabama regiment, and afterwards as chief of staff to General Breckinridge. He died in 1867 on an Alabama plantation, and the Legislature of Kentucky have brought his remains home for interment, with those of other Kentucky soldiers, under a monument erected by the State. His poem drew its inspiration from scenes in the Mexican war, and these are its stanzas:]

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumors of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind,
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind;
No visions of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms,
No braying horn nor screaming fife
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust,
Their plumed heads are bowed,
Their haughty banner, trailed in dust,
Is now their martial shroud—
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And the proud forms, by battle gashed,
Are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are passed—
Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal,
Shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that never more may feel
The rapture of the fight.

Like the fierce Northern hurricane
That sweeps his great plateau,
Flushed with the triumph yet to gain
Came down the serried foe—
Who heard the thunder of the fray
Break o'er the field beneath,
Knew well the watchword of that day
Was victory or death.

Full many a mother's breath has swept
O'er Angostura's plain,
And long the pitying sky has wept
Above its mother's slain.
The raven's scream or eagle's flight,
Or shepherd's pensive lay,
Alone now wake each solemn height
That frowned o'er that dread fray.

Sons of the Dark and Bloody Ground!
Ye must not slumber there,
Where stranger steps and tongues resound
Along the heedless air;
Your own proud land's heroic soil
Shall be your fitter grave:
She claims from war its richest spoil—
The ashes of her brave.

Thus, 'neath their parent turf they rest,
Far from the gory field,
Borne to a Spartan mother's breast
On many a bloody shield.
The sunshine of their native sky
Smiles sadly on them here,
And kindred eyes and hearts watch by
The heroes' sepulchre.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear as the blood ye gave,
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave.
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstrel's voiceless stone
In deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanished year hath flown,
The story how ye fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor time's remorseless doom,
Can dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb.

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

The world knows by heart how the divine Mozart astonished theorists by early development of his musical gift and by the latest triumphs of his genius. He played the piano accurately at three years of age; composed at six, and conducted the performance of his masses at twelve. He enjoyed in this respect a prominence not gained by any other of the great masters.

I have just had a half-hour's interview with a modern Mozart—a little girl, who may some day imitate her great prototype and give to the world what is now scarcely known, music composed by a woman. So far as her little life has gone she is more than equal to Mozart. She was just five years old Oct. 8. At the age of seven months, when placed within reach of the keyboard of a piano, her thumbs went down on the keys in a manner that brought no discord, and she manifested unmistakable delight at the sounds produced. After that the piano became her favorite amusement. She was placed before it and allowed to play for hours at a time. Her parents observed with delight and wonder that she soon had method in her playing, and that she understood harmony. When two years old she composed music. At three she had made rapid progress, and now at five she evinces no abatement of the keenness of her musical mind.

Her name is Rose Mansfield Eversole. She is the daughter of Dr. A. C. Eversole, now living in Dayton. Her mother is a music teacher, and has an inherited talent for music. Dr. Eversole knows music by study but has no particular natural aptness for it. This is their only child.

She is as sweet and pretty as a blonde, lithe and graceful in form, with fair silken hair, large, expressive blue eyes, and a happy though thoughtful face.

Her attainments in general knowledge are scarcely less remarkable than her musical genius. When she was sixteen months old she learned the alphabet in a few days, and was delighted, on being carried along the street to spell out the signs. A year ago she could read well enough to read to her father the yellow fever news in the papers, in which he was much interested. She knows the names of all the States, and can tell their relative location. She is also well versed in European geography. All this she has learned without teaching in the ordinary way. Her father gives her no task; he only answers her questions. Her knowledge of geography was obtained from inspection of an atlas. Whenever she hears any city or place mentioned she goes to her atlas to locate it, and thereafter she remembers where it is.

She talks with a freedom and clearness that shows the superior quality of her mind and the unusual quantity of knowledge stored in her young head. She is quite at ease in talking with strangers. A physician was introduced to her in my presence, when the following dialogue ensued:

Physician—I am a doctor, Rose, like your father. How do you like the medical profession?

Rose (quietly)—Oh, I don't like it at all.

Physician—Well, it is rather a hard life. I suppose you like better to be a musician?

Rose—Yes, I always did.

Physician—You mean you have always liked it since you were a little girl?

Rose—No, sir, I mean I always liked it when I was a little girl.

Physician—Not when you were a little baby?

Rose—Of course not. I only had fat, chubby hands when I was a baby, and couldn't play at all.

Physician—This gentleman by my side, Rose, is a newspaper man. I read his productions every day.

Rose—Do you? I should think you would rather read your own.

Physician—I do not write, neither do I sing. I don't know "Old Hundred" from "Yankee Doodle."

Rose—I *do*.

Her father uses language in talks to her that would puzzle most children of much larger growth. But with all her wisdom she manifests a wholesome childish love of play. While playing on the piano her eyes would sparkle as she followed the rompings of children in the room.

Her playing is not by any means brilliant—how could it be when her little feet dangle hopelessly high above reach of the pedals, and her arms are quite too short to stretch across the key-board? The wonder is that she can play at all at such an age.

She plays almost anything that she has heard, but her genius is shown in a stronger light by the music which she produces from her own brain. She is an indefatigable composer. Sometimes for an hour her fingers wander over the keys, not aimlessly, but with the faultless touch of a true musician bringing out her childish musical fancies. She never commits a musical sin. Her harmonies are always perfect.

During my interview with her, her father asked her to play a march. He had previously asked her to improvise—using that word—and she played some beautiful little arpeggios. At his request for a march of her own she instantly began a march of exquisite beauty. After a while her father asked her "to put a little minor in it." In an instant she complied, blending the theme she had chosen into a minor passage without losing a bar. She played also a little waltz, composed by herself besides playing in my hearing "Home, Sweet Home," "Yankee Doodle," the march from "Norma" and other compositions. She likewise sang a song which she composed for a little poem in the nursery. In all her playing she uses both hands, as any one else would, but she never looks at the right hand: that finds its place intuitively, while she has sometimes to look for the fingering of her left hand.

But the most remarkable feature of her musical gift is her intuitive knowledge of pitch. She seems to know with certainty the exact pitch of any musical tone she hears. A gentleman sounded with his voice a note and she instantly touched the key corresponding to it. When asked how she knew what key to touch, she answered "by heart." Her father says he was whistling an andante in one of Beethoven's compositions to her hearing, a few days ago, when she looked at him and said, "Papa, you are whistling that tune in F, and it is written in C." He didn't know in what key he was whistling it, and went to the piano to see. As he was going Rose cried out, "Nearly F, papa. I heard a little sparkle of F in it." He found there was a "little sparkle of F," as his key was but a slight shade below F.

The little wonder is not being pushed. Her father seems to be a man of sense, and he declares she shall not be crammed. The greatest danger he fears is the annoyance of curious people wanting to see and hear the prodigy—*Cincinnati Correspondence Chicago Times.*

It is related of George Clark, the celebrated negro minstrel, that, being examined as a witness, he was severely interrogated by the attorney, who wished to break down his evidence. "You are in the negro minstrel business, I believe?" inquired the lawyer. "Yes, sir," was the prompt reply. "Isn't that rather a low calling?" demanded the lawyer. "I don't know but what it is, sir," replied the minstrel, "but it is so much better than my father's that I am rather proud of it." "What was your father's calling?" "He was a lawyer," replied Clark, in a tone of regret that put the audience in a roar. The lawyer let him alone.

Effects of the Imagination.

In an essay entitled "Notes on Ghosts and Goblins" in his recently published volume, "The Borderland of Science," Richard A. Procter gives an instance of optical illusion experienced by himself, which aptly illustrates the way in which a belief in the appearance of a ghost might originate in a superstitious age, or in any case where the person experiencing the illusion happened to have weak nerves or feeble wits. Mr. Procter's mother had died some months before the time of which he writes,—he was then a Cambridge student, and the scene of the occurrence was his college. "I had on one evening been particularly, I may say unreasonably, low-spirited. I had sat brooding for hours over dismal thoughts. These thoughts had followed me to bed, and I went to sleep under their influence. I cannot remember my dreams—I did dream, and my dreams were melancholy—but although I had a perfectly clear remembrance of their tenor on first waking, they had passed altogether from recollection the next morning. It is to be noted, however, that I was under the influence of sorrowful dreams when I awoke. At this time the light of a waning moon was shining into the room. I opened my eyes, and saw without surprise or any conscious feeling of fear, my mother standing at the foot of the bed. She was not 'in her habit as she lived,' but 'clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful.' Her face was pale, though not with the pallor of life; her expression sorrowful, and tears which glistened in the moonlight stood in her eyes.

"And now a strange mental condition followed. My reason told me that I was deceived by appearances, that the figure I saw was neither my mother's spirit nor an unreal vision. I felt certain that I was not looking at a 'phantom of the brain which would show itself without,' and I felt equally certain that no really existent spirit was there before me. Yet the longer I looked, the more perfect appeared the picture. I racked my memory to recall any objects in my bed-room which could be mistaken for a shrouded ghost, but my memory was busy recalling the features of the dead, and my brain (against the action of my will) was tracing these features in the figure which stood before me. The deception grew more and more complete, until I could have spoken aloud as to a living person. Meantime, my mind had suggested, and at once rejected the idea of a trick played me by one of my college friends. I felt a perfect assurance that whatever it was which stood before me, it was not a breathing creature self-restrained into absolute stillness. How long I remained gazing at the figure I cannot remember, but I know that I continued steadfastly looking at it until I had assured myself that (to my mind, in its probably unhealthy condition) the picture was perfect in all respects. At last I raised my head from the pillow, intending to draw nearer to the mysterious figure. But it was quite unnecessary. I had not raised my head three inches before the ghost was gone, and in its place—or rather, not in its space, but five or six feet further away—hung my college surplice." "The tears which glistened in the moonlight," Mr. Procter accounts for in this way; "Over my surplice I had hung a rowing belt, and the silvered buckles (partly concealed by the folds of the surplice) shone in the moonlight."

A Creditable Incident.

A good many years ago one of the most notorious thieves in the United States had a confidential conversation with a gentleman who is now one of our most efficient detectives and expressed a strong desire to reform. "Why do you wish so much to live on the square?" asked the gentleman. "Because," replied the thief, "I have a wife and children to whom I am very much attached; they have no idea of the mode in which I make my living; the children are growing old, and are beginning to wonder why I leave home so often, and what I do, and if I am ever to reform now is the time." The gentleman warmly approved the idea, and to further it loaned the man several hundred dollars with which to begin an honest business. The reformed man at once broke off all his old associations, lived a perfectly honest life, would have no dishonest persons call on him, devoted himself for years closely to business, raised his family respectably, did a great many acts of unostentatious charity, and died not long since esteemed by all who knew him. His children are doing well, and are highly respectable. The money advanced was long since repaid, and the officer certainly has reason to feel satisfaction at the result of his helping a man to reform his life.

A Floating Studio.

It is a New Jerseyman who is floating down the Mississippi River to New Orleans in a barge, in which he has fitted up a photograph gallery. He pays his way by attending to business at the various towns where he stops, and between times is forming an excellent and thorough gallery of Mississippi views, intended to illustrate a work on the great river which he will devote several years to writing.

The artist referred to is Mr. John P. Doremus, of Paterson, N. J., who, after having for years cherished this project, has at last begun to carry it into execution. As he is a first-class photographer, and an intelligent and observing gentleman, there is reason to believe that his proposed work on the Father of Waters will be one of unusual comprehensiveness and interest.

How Thermometers are Made.

The "Polytechnic Bulletin" thus describes the manufacture of thermometers at the Tower Manufacturing Company's establishment, Chester, Pa.:

The glass tubes, as received, are about a yard long. A boy nicks them with a hard steel knife, and breaks them into the lengths required. The bores, which are flat, are compared, by means of a lens, with those of ten standard sizes, and the tubes assorted accordingly. They are then passed to the blow-pipe table. Each glass-blower has a foot bellows, and uses an oil-lamp. Melting the glass at one end of the tube, he blows it into a bulb by pressing the sides of a hollow India-rubber ball attached to the other, proportioning the size of his bulb to the bore of the tube, and ascertaining the size by using a pair of callipers. While the bulb is yet hot, the tube is inverted in mercury, which, as the bulb cools, rises and partly fills it. The tube is then withdrawn and a short India-rubber tube attached at its open end. Into this mercury is poured; that in the bulb is boiled to expel the air, which rises up through the mercury in the India-rubber tube, and an atmosphere of the vapor of mercury now fills the glass tube and bulb. As this condenses, the mercury in the India-rubber tube takes its place, when this tube, with any mercury remaining in it, is removed. The bulb is now warmed, and the open end of the glass tube hermetically sealed.

The bulb and a portion of the tube are immersed in melting ice, and the height of the mercury marked; they are then transferred to a bath at sixty-two degrees Fahr., and the height marked; next to a bath at ninety-two degrees Fahr., and the height again marked. The lengths of the three spaces of thirty degrees each are now carefully measured. If they are exactly equal, the bore of the tube is assumed to be uniform, and the degrees laid off on the brass scale of the thermometer are all made of the same length. If the spaces of thirty degrees each are not found to be exactly equal, then, by means of an ingenious dividing engine, the degrees on the scale are made to increase in length as the caliber of the tube diminishes. When the plate has been divided, and the figures and letters punched, it is passed, laterally, between rollers, to remove the burr left by the tools. Were it rolled lengthwise, the accuracy of the dividing would be impaired. The plate is then silvered and lacquered, the glass tube attached, and the whole slipped into the well-known lacquered tin case. The establishment turns out two hundred dozen thermometers a week.

Devastation by Wild Elephants.

Attention has been drawn in the Madras presidency to the increasing number of wild elephants in certain uncleared districts, and the devastations caused by their incursions into the cultivated area. In a recent instance, a Mahommedan villager, at Ottacai was trampled to death in his own hut by one of these huge beasts, who attacked it or broke through it in a panic; but in the southern tern part of Mysore, bordering on the elevated range known as the Beligiri-rangum Hills, we read of a very decisive check being inflicted on their ravages through the exertions of Mr. Sanderson, the superintendent of canals for the district. This gentleman appears to have studied to some purpose the process long used for the capture of the Ceylon elephants by gradually hemming them into a kraal or inclosure. Having procured the assent of the Chief Commissioner, Sir R. Meade, and the assistance of the best sportsmen near, he set deliberately to work to prepare a sort of trap, fifteen acres in extent, in the bed of the Honhole river, using the perpendicular sides of the channels drawn from it for most of the inclosure. Into this a large herd was driven by the sportsmen, assisted by bands of villagers. Once confined thus far, and prevented from breaking out at the weak points by day by watchmen, and by night by large fires, a smaller timber enclosure was carefully prepared at one angle, and the herd finally forced into it, with the loss of only one shot—a large female, which was apparently determined that her calf should not be entrapped. A gate of large trees, cut away and dropped behind, now closed the opening, and it was found that over fifty of the interesting strangers were thus netted. The application of the usual subduing process of starvation, and the loan of a party of the Rajah's tame elephants by that prince's guardian, Colonel Malleson, did the rest, and the captives were successfully being tamed separately.

A Phenomenon.

A singular phenomenon is just now exercising the people of Schenectady. The railroad near that place for about one hundred feet, has been noticed several times to rise to such a degree as to render it necessary to take up the rails and sleepers and regrade the road bed. It would seem easy enough to explain the sinking of an equal length of road, but what it can be that is producing this frequent elevation is the enigma now puzzling the wits and engineers of Schenectady. The nearest approach to a solution that has yet been made, supposes that a vein of quicksand runs under the hard pan of surface at that point, and that the water from the high ground, saturating this and becoming imprisoned therein, forms a column which exerts the lifting force that has several times deranged the road level. A method of deep drainage, based upon this theory, is to be adopted at once.

The Best Cow.

A pretty rich thing occurred at the establishment of Simpson not long since. Simpson used to be our milkman, and we attribute to him in a great measure, our loss of confidence in humanity generally, and milkmen in particular. Mike Welch had been recommended to Simpson as a fit man to assist in taking care of horses and cows; so Mike was hired, and placed in charge of his department.

One morning after Mike had been a month at the place, Simpson, who had made ready to start off with his milk wagon, said to him, "Mike, you may give to the cows some oatmeal this morning, and be sure you give my best milker an extra quantity."

"The best milker, is it, sir?"

"Yes; you know the old cow that gives the most milk?"

"Bedad! I think I do, sir."

"Well, you may give her four quarts of the mash."

"All right, sir. I'll do that same."

On the evening of that day, Simpson had occasion to go to the old wooden pump in the yard. He tried the handle but it wouldn't work. The pump seemed to be entirely choked up. Finally, he discovered that all the upper part was loaded with something very nearly resembling oatmeal mash. He called to his man servant.

"Mike," said he, "what's the matter with this pump?"

"The pump, is it, sir?"

"Yes. How came this oatmeal mash in here?"

"Sure, sir, I put it in me-silf."

"Stupid blockhead! why did you do that?"

"It was yersilf that told me, sir."

"I—I told you to put it in here?"

"Indade ye did, sir."

"Why, you thick-headed rascal! what do you mean?"

"Don't be in a passion, master. Didn't ye tell me to give yer best milker an extra quantity of the mash?—and where in all the place, I'd like to know, *is the creathur that gives so much milk to yer cans as does this old pump?*"

The story leaked out, and added greatly to the distrust already entertained by Simpson's customers.

The Plague of Ants in London.

No little anxiety exists in the neighborhood of London by the plague of ants. Those who are accustomed to look on the ant as an indolent if not insignificant creature will probably smile at the idea of its presence even in swarms being a source of serious inconvenience. Without any wish to cause an unnecessary panic, but merely with the view of preparing Londoners for possible contingencies, it may be as well to call attention to the proceedings of an army of ants that some years ago invaded the island of Grenada. The ants on that occasion "descended from the hills like torrents, and the plantations as well as every path and road for miles were filled with them. Rats, mice, and reptiles became an easy prey to them, and even the birds, which they attacked whenever they lighted on the ground in search of food, were so harassed as to be at length unable to resist them. Streams of water only opposed a temporary obstacle to their progress; the foremost rushing blindly on certain death and fresh armies instantly following, until a bank was formed of the carcases of those which were drowned sufficient to dam up the waters and allow the main body to pass over in safety. Even fire was tried without effect. When it was lighted to arrest their route, they rushed into the blaze in such myriads as to extinguish it. To such straits was the unfortunate island reduced by the ants that a reward of £20,000 was offered, but in vain, for an effectual means of destroying them; and it was not until a hurricane in 1870 came and blew them away and destroyed them—doing, by the way, almost more mischief than the ants—that Grenada was freed from these terrible destroyers. Happily, in London we have the steam-roller, which should be kept ready for immediate action in the face of the calamity with which we are now threatened.

Heat in the Nevada Mines.

The Virginia *Enterprise* inadvertently makes a strong argument in favor of the Sutro tunnel or some such work when it publishes items like the following: Since the setting in of hot weather the heat in the lower levels of our mines has been much intensified. One would not suppose there would be much difference in the temperature. Winter or Summer, at the depth of fifteen hundred or two thousand feet below the surface, but there is in reality a vast difference. This, however, is probably more owing to the difference in the temperature of the air pumped into the mines than a difference in the heat of the mines themselves. The surface air now being pumped into the lower levels being of a temperature from 80 to 90 degrees, it cannot be expected that it will cool off the sweltering lower region to the same extent as air of the Winter temperature—30 or 40 degrees. At present it is pumping air standing at 80, 90, or 100 degrees into an atmosphere heated to about 110 degrees, therefore the air introduced from the surface is able to but slightly reduce the temperature in the lower levels. Large air shafts, similar to that being constructed by the Belcher Company, are what are needed. There should be several of these along this lead, with connections running through all the mines between them.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Oct. 30, 1874.

Democratic Nominations.

SUPREME JUDGE:
Hon. WARREN J. WOODWARD, Berks.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
Hon. JOHN LATTA, Westmoreland.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
Hon. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, Greene.

SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
WM. McCANDLESS, Philadelphia.

CONGRESS:
Col. JOHN REILLY, Altoona.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
JOHN BUCK, Carrolltown.

PROTHONOTARY:
BERNARD McCOLGAN, Wilmore.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
W. HORACE ROSE, Johnstown.

COMMISSIONERS:
WM. D. McCLELLAND, Johnstown.
MARTIN F. CAMPBELL, Munster Twp.

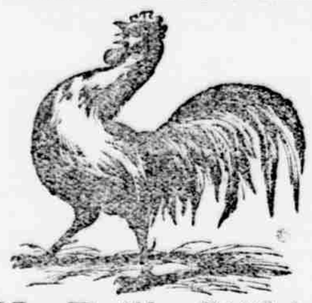
POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
CHARLES FLICK, Allegheny Twp.

AUDITORS:
MICHAEL SWEENY, Cambria Bor.
JOHN H. FISKE, White Twp.

CORONER:
JOHN BRADY, Johnstown.

SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

TALK ENOUGH!



Mr. Reilly Still in the Field.

Hoping and praying for an assurance from Mr. REILLY that he had reconsidered his withdrawal from the field as the Democratic candidate for Congress—a step which was forced upon him by circumstances over which he had no control—we delayed the publication of our paper until Friday afternoon, and, thank God! the following words of good cheer from Mr. REILLY himself has fully rewarded us for all trouble and delay. The dispatch below will bring a thrill of joy to every heart that loves fair play and can appreciate a noble act, no matter whether that heart hopes for the election of our honored standard-bearer or not. Read Mr. REILLY'S glorious assurance of continued obedience to the will of the people, and then resolve to spare no honest means to secure his election:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29, 1874.

To H. A. McPike and J. G. Lake:

The conferees having declined to accept my declination, *I regard it as a public duty, regardless of my own personal interests,* to remain in the field as a candidate for Congress. I therefore accept the candidacy with all its responsibilities, and will be home to-day to join my friends in their efforts for success.

JOHN REILLY.

Noble words from a noble man! Let a noble triumph be his reward!

WE trust the rumor which is current, that in two or three election districts in the northern portion of the county the name of Bernard McColgan, the Democratic candidate for Prothonotary, will be stricken from the ticket by a few Democrats and that of D. H. Kinkead, the Republican nominee, substituted in its place, has no foundation in fact. There is not the ghost of a reason why it should be done by any man claiming to be a Democrat. Mr. McColgan was fairly and honorably nominated by the convention, and no man in the county can or does doubt his entire competency for the office. He has always been a firm and consistent member of his party, and has never scratched the name of a candidate from the regular Democratic ticket. It will be the most flagrant ingratitude if he is now stabbed in the house of his own political friends. When he is both honest and competent, as he is admitted to be, what more is required, and why should he not receive the solid and unanimous support of the party of which he has been so steadfast a member? Let him have it, for no candidate ever more richly or honorably deserved it.

WE are on the eve of an important election. Our Democratic brethren in the West have sent us tidings which should cheer the heart of every Democrat in Pennsylvania, and fire him to fresh exertion in the battle for the overthrow of the present corrupt administration. Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, and even Iowa, have spoken in thunder tones against the Republican party, and the country waits to hear from Pennsylvania. Only a few days remain in which to use every effort to get out a full vote of the Democracy. The enemy is now weakening from recent defeat and reeling under the blow. Let us follow up our victory with closed ranks and a solid front! The time for the registration of voters and payment of taxes is past.—There is but one thing before us—to get out the vote. See to it—put a ticket into the hands of every Democrat in your district and see that he gets to the polls.

THE Republican party in this county is well organized and making a vigorous effort for success. It therefore behooves the Democrats in every election district to be alive and active. We have a clear and positive majority in the county of at least 650, and we ask, in all candor, will any Democrat worthy of the name stay away from the election and permit that majority to be overcome when he has it in his own power to prevent it.

GO TO THE POLLS!

GO TO THE ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY and vote for JOHN REILLY for Congress.—He is an honest man and men of his character in that body can alone rescue the country from the slough of political despond into which the Republican party has mired it. If he is elected, as we confidently believe he will be, he will never disgrace himself as so many other Congressmen have done by being seduced from the path of duty by base and corrupt considerations. The present administration of the government can only be check mated and controlled by a change of the members of Congress. We make no charges nor insinuations against the honesty or integrity of Mr. Blair, the Republican candidate against Mr. Reilly. We would be unworthy of ourselves if we did, but we repeat that John Reilly is entitled to the support of every Democrat, and if elected, can and will materially advance the best interests of the people in several portions of our own county. We ask for him, therefore, the active and generous support of the citizens of Cambria, and if it is extended they will never have cause to be ashamed of the act or to regret having performed it.

GO TO THE ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY and vote for John Buck and John Hannan. They are honest men and firm Democrats, good and true, and both deserve the support of every Democrat in the county. Their reputations are too well known to require any endorsement at our hands.

GO TO THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY NEXT and vote for William D. McClelland and Martin F. Campbell, who are well deserving the support of the Democratic party for the office of County Commissioner. Mr. Campbell has been in office but a few months and has made an efficient and acceptable public servant, while Mr. McClelland, who is at this time a candidate for a second term, stands before the people of the county, under the decision of Hon. John Dean at the last court, on an appeal from the report of the County Auditors, acquitted of any fraudulent conduct in the discharge of his duties. That of itself ought to be and will be his sufficient vindication. Let the Democracy of Cambria county, by their votes next Tuesday, sustain Judge Dean and teach the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, the habitual libeller of that party, that a man of as good standing in Johnstown as William D. McClelland cannot be driven to the wall and the mark of disgrace and infamy impressed upon his forehead by such base insinuations as he has made against him. We expect and have a right to expect that the citizens of Johnstown, who know William D. McClelland, will sustain him by their votes and prove that he still enjoys their confidence, notwithstanding the foul abuse that has been heaped upon him by the Johnstown *Tribune*. Time we trust will make all things politically even.

GO TO THE ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY and vote for Charles Flick for Poor House Director. He is an honest farmer and a good citizen, and will discharge the duties of the office to his own credit and the entire satisfaction of the people of the county.

GO TO THE ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY and vote the whole Democratic ticket, State and county. It was fairly nominated and is entitled to the support of every true Democrat, and if they all do that their allegiance to their party demands of them, the entire State and county ticket will be triumphantly elected, and old Cambria will be politically herself again.

NEXT TUESDAY.

In view of the importance of the result of the election on next Tuesday, it is surely not necessary that we should enter into an extended appeal to the Democracy of Cambria county to discharge the duty that is incumbent on them. If a man is a Democrat from principle, and for any cause will neglect to exercise the right of suffrage, he is unworthy to enjoy that much boasted privilege. If he will *not* vote, but deliberately absents himself from the polls, he renders material aid and comfort to the enemy, and must be held responsible for the consequences. The two great States of Ohio and Indiana have just set an example for the Democracy of Pennsylvania, to imitate and if possible excel. We have an unobjectionable State ticket—one that commends itself to the hearty and enthusiastic endorsement of every true Democrat. Our candidate for Congress, John Reilly, is a gentleman for whom no man of either party need be ashamed to vote.—The county ticket is composed of men, each one of whom is fairly and by the acknowledged usages of the party entitled to its cordial support. Will it be withheld and Cambria county handed over to the tender embraces of radicalism? The only answer to this question is that it cannot and will not be so, if every Democrat will go to the election and by his ballot give expression to his honest political convictions. We therefore appeal, in the name of the party of which we are an humble but earnest and devoted representative, to every Democrat to go to the polls on next Tuesday and vote the whole ticket. If this duty is performed the result in the county admits of no doubt, and Cambria thereby will maintain her well established political integrity. Vote the whole ticket, then, from Judge of the Supreme Court down to County Surveyor, and by so doing you will perform a conscientious duty which no Democrat of principle will seek to shirk.

AT the last session of the Legislature an act was passed regulating the General elections of this commonwealth. The *thirteenth* section of the act *abolishes* the old custom of the meeting of the Return Judges at the Court House on *Friday* after the election, and imposes their duties on the two Associate Judges of the respective counties, who are required to meet on the *second* day after the election, which will be next *Thursday*. The entire section (13) will be found in the Sheriff's proclamation in reference to the election, and we direct the special attention of the different election boards in the county to its provisions, in order that they may fully understand their duty. The change from the *old* to the *new* system is important, and the election officers in the different districts ought carefully to read that portion of the Sheriff's proclamation to which we have referred.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, October 24, 1874.

EDITORS MIRROR:—Some of your Republican readers in this place, I among the number, are a little puzzled at your support of Mr. John Reilly, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and your entire silence concerning the remainder of the Democratic candidates, State and local. They seem to think you must have some cause for your action, and I would respectfully ask you to inform them and me *why* you have espoused Mr. Reilly's cause so earnestly? We had regarded your paper as independent, and, as I remarked before, we are somewhat puzzled to know how you can retain your independence, and, at the same time, support the Democratic candidate for Congress. With much respect, I am yours, etc. A. L. H.

The above letter is from a well known Republican gentleman of Hollidaysburg, and in answer to the inquiries it contains, we make known the following reasons for our support of Mr. Reilly and our silence in regard to the State and county nominees of the Democratic party. We support Mr. Reilly for Congress,

1st—Because he has, by honest industry, unflinching integrity and persistent energy risen from the ranks of labor to his present high and responsible calling—from an humble position on the canal to superintendent of one of the most onerous and exacting departments of a grand industry.

2nd—Because, for the reason above stated, he is well aware of the necessities of the laboring classes, and will, if elected to Congress, labor for the promotion of their interests.

3d—Because we deem the time at hand when good, practical business men should frame our laws, legislate for our wants and represent our industries. The time for theory and speculation, for buncombe speeches and useless debates, has passed, and we want men in Congress who will *work* and *think*.

4th—Because Mr. Reilly is an honest and plain spoken man—a man whose character is without a blemish and whose very name inspires respect.

5th—Because Mr. Reilly is no politician, has never held a public office and cannot be bought or bribed to the support of any measure which he may know to be wrong or detrimental to the interests of the people of his district or of the nation.

6th—Because Mr. Reilly did not seek the nomination, and accepted it only because he believed it to be the will of the people.

7th—Because, as independent journalists, we have the right to support those whom we believe are best fitted for the positions for which they are nominated, let them be members of whatsoever political party they see fit.

8th—Because when the P. R. R. company was discussing the question of reducing the wages of their workmen ten per cent., Mr. Reilly opposed the reduction with all his energy, saying: "Take the reduction off the salaries of the officers, but do not reduce the wages of the mechanics and laboring men. The officers can stand it, the workmen cannot." Thus showing his devotion to the workingmen, when he, at the time, had no hope of reward by such devotion, save the consciousness of having done what he conceived to be his duty.

This latter fact we *know to believe*, and can prove it to the satisfaction of any one who may doubt it.

For these, and for many other reasons, we have spoken in favor of the election of Mr. Reilly to Congress, and we shall continue to urge his claims until the campaign shall have closed; and, if in so doing we shall offend any of our readers who may differ with us in opinion, we trust they shall not impute our action to any other motive than a heartfelt and earnest desire to subserve the public good.

In answer to the question why we do not support the Democratic nominees for State and county offices, we will say but a word. In the present crisis we believe that all local and State questions are mere bagatelles beside the momentous and all important questions of national interest which are now before the people and which must be settled, and settled properly and according to the necessities of the people and the spirit of our government, before we can hope for a return of prosperous times—before the hum of industry and the glad songs of a happy and contented people will be again heard throughout the land.

Trusting that our reasons, given above, may prove satisfactory to all who may feel like our correspondent we respectfully submit them to the candid consideration of the intelligent voters of Blair county and the entire district.—*Altoona Mirror.*

OUR CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE.—We have been singularly fortunate in our selection. The evidences of Mr. Reilly's popularity and eventual success are rapidly thickening around us, and have thrown dismay and a panic into the Radical camp. Mr. R. has been long identified with the laboring portion of the community, having went through all the phases of mechanical toil, and can fully appreciate the hand made hard and horny with manly work.—He has gained his present exalted position by his own unaided efforts, and has not forgotten his once humble situation, but shows by his actions that he has been and ever will be the poor man's friend. His present position is such that he is often compelled to listen to the complaints and witness the sufferings of the overworked class, and yet we have never heard him spoken off by them without the deepest praise and admiration. He has proved himself their friend and advocate in many cases. His simplicity of manner, his courteous way of hearing whatever the humblest person has to say, and his numerous acts of public charity and private good have made a profound impression upon all hearts susceptible to the influences of kindness, and will be the crowning point in his heretofore fortunate life. His opponent, Mr. Blair, by his aristocratic seclusion and apparent disdain of the populace, has rendered himself deservedly unpopular, and we think they will hesitate long before they will again trust him in the position of honor and power to which he aspires. Mr. R.'s character has been so mild and unobtrusive, so entirely without the arts of the political demagogue, that the nomination was forced upon him and he was compelled to accept or else outrage the feelings of his many devoted friends hereabouts. The political millennium seems about to dawn when honesty, capacity and the desire to do good in public trusts are rigorously demanded of candidates for office, and we are happy in saying that Mr. Reilly's life and course of conduct stamp him as the peer of the purest and best of our public men.—*Altoona Sun.*

—A terrible crime was discovered on Saturday on a farm near Anderson, Madison county, Ill. The body of a young man named Albert Mawsan was found in an unused well, badly decomposed. Great excitement prevailed, and after a two days' session the coroner's jury found a true bill against the mother (a widow), the brother Thomas, and son-in-law and wife, named Happas. The latter two were afterwards discharged from arrest on grounds of informality in the charges, but the proof is strong against them. Some years ago a brother of this Happas was killed by another brother-in-law, named White, who was hanged for the deed.

THE town of Green Castle, Indiana, was almost wiped out of existence by fire on Wednesday night last. Loss about $850,000.

No Laboring Man Should Vote for Olmstead.

A. G. Olmsted, the Radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor, while in the Legislature, had a law passed by which the owners of coal mines could oust a tenant who was an employee, from their tenant house on ten days' notice, and this too without regard to the season of the year. This was a hard law and shows that Mr. Olmsted has but little sympathy with the working classes. It looks as if he was in favor of monopolies, and if so, he should look to them for votes. A correspondent of the Clinton *Democrat* inform the editor of that paper of the practical workings of this law, as enforced in the month of March, 1865:

Immediately upon the passage of this infamous bill, their ten days' notices was served upon the miners at Fall Brook, Tioga county, some 1,500 to 2,000 in all. They did not move, and after a mockery of a hearing before an ignorant and corrupt justice of the peace, the sheriff of the county summoned a large number of citizens of the county and compelled them to go and assist him in throwing the poor, hardworking laboring men into the street. A regiment of soldiers, with their bristling bayonets, was also sent their to terrify and frighten the poor miners into submission. The soldiers went there, and the sheriff summoned from 500 to 1,000 of the people of the county and took them there, divided them into squads of from forty to fifty men, each squad headed by a constable, and these squads, backed up by the bristling bayonets of the soldiery, marched through the streets of Fall Brook to each house and put every man, woman and child into the streets—sick or wounded, feeble or well, it mattered not. Household furniture, bag and baggage, hook and and sinker, were all tumbled promiscuously after them into the streets, amid the cries of women and children and the demoan and sobs of the sick and wounded, which caused more than one brave heart to pause before he fully executed the order of the constable in command.

Before this act was passed, the poor working people of Tioga county, like the people of the State at large (a county or two excepted), were entitled to three months' notice before they could be thrown into the street, and were also entitled to stay to the expiration of their lease if they paid their rent.

Now, it is fair to presume that when Olmsted advocated and voted for that measure that would rob the poor laboring man of his home in the space of ten days—that would grind them under the heel of the tyrant, the usurper and the military—pitch them and their helpless families into the streets during the cold month of March, it being passed for a particular man and for a particular purpose, there was something rotten and outrageous at the bottom of it, that he was not working for the good of the people of the commonwealth, but for the *gold of the millionaire landlord.*

A MAN LOOKING FOR HIMSELF.—The ludicrous spectacle of a man looking for himself and suffering the keenest chagrin at failing to find himself, was exhibited on the Union Pacific Railroad not long ago. An Eastern bound emigrant train stopped at Rock Creek station for breakfast. One emigrant strayed away, and the first section of the train started without him. He reached the second on time and managed to get away. His friends in the first section missed him, and were seized with a dread that he had been killed. The conductor telegraphed to the second section to look for him, and bring him or his body to Laramie. The passengers turned out readily to aid in the search. Foremost among them, and displaying a terrible anxiety, was the man for whom they were looking. He hunted for the missing emigrant with a zeal which could only be accounted for by the fact—unknown to him—that he was looking for himself. During the whole day and following night the search was continued, the unconscious cause of it suffering deeply to think that he had been lost. When he reached Laramie the idea never occurred to his friends, and the railroad employes might still be looking for the missing emigrant, when one bright individual startled the crowd with the remark that our hero had been looking for himself and had failed to find himself.

DEATH from starvation—for the actual want of food—within eighteen hours' travel of Chicago, and in the heart of the grain-growing region of the country, is something that should attract the attention of the public. General Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte, and who is personally cognizant of the facts, addressed to the Board of Trade of Chicago a few days ago, telling in plain and direct terms the sad destitution in Western Nebraska caused by the ravages of the grasshoppers. From the reports of his officers on the ground and among these people, he has reliable information as to the actual condition of affairs. He states that several cases of actual death of children have already taken place. Fathers have been compelled to abandon their families and seek work and food. In one house the corpse of a child was found that had perished for want of food, and near it the mother prostrated and dying from the same cause. He states that in Boone, Greeley, Sherman, Howard, Buffalo, and all the other counties fifty miles west of the Missouri River, two-thirds of the people are destitute of all necessaries of life. They have neither clothing nor shoes; and food is impossible to get. Prompt measures have been taken to send aid.

UNDER the heading of "Pennsylvania Marriages," the New York *World* gives the following account of the result of a recent trial in the New York courts: "James Marshall's wife, Elizabeth, procured a divorce from him in 1858 on the ground of his unfaithfulness, and the decree of course contained the salutary provision prohibiting him from marrying again during her lifetime. In September, 1866, Mr. Marshall married his second wife, in Susquehanna, Pa., his first wife being still living. Himself and Martha then both resided in this State, and after the marriage returned and continued to live here till July, 1873, when he brought an action for divorce against her, and moved for issues to be framed for the trial. Judge Donahue denied the motion on the ground that a citizen of this State who in contempt of its laws contracted a second marriage, had no standing for the purpose of being relieved from obligations he had assumed contrary to its express commands. Mr. Marshall appealed and a decision was rendered yesterday in the general term by Judges Westbrook, Daniels and Davis, Judges Westbrook and Davis holding the Pennsylvania marriage invalid, and Judge Daniels dissenting to this as punishing the woman and exonerating her criminal husband."

THERE is, probably, no way in which we can benefit our readers more than by recommending to them for general use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It is adapted to almost all the purposes of a Family Medicine; and as a specific for coughs, colds, whooping cough, soreness of the chest, lame stomach, rheumatism, spitting of blood, and all lung difficulties, it has no equal that ever we saw or heard of.

THE propriety of giving condition medicine to horses, cattle and sheep, was discussed and admitted by many of the Agricultural Societies throughout the State last Fall, and we believe that in every case but one they decided in favor of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* Good judgment.

News and Political Items.

—Paris had a pumpkin in her market the other day which weighed 136 pounds.

—An old man named McGregor was killed by the falling of a tree at Brookville, on Monday.

—A Bellefonte man had to thrash two rivals before he could enjoy the luxury of seeing Mary Jane home last Sunday.

—Henry Godnose Bailey is the name of a youth in Springfield, Ohio. Henry is a good enough name without the middle one.

—Mr. Donaldson has made the one hundredth upward flight of his engagement with Mr. Barnum, and the balloon "P. T. Barnum" becomes his property accordingly.

—Angelo Antonio was arrested in New York on Thursday night on a charge of murdering Giuseppi Abigliano and seven others, in San Sunesne, Italy, in the year 1867.

—A sexton of a church in New York is probably the richest man of his trade in America, his wealth being estimated at $250,000, all of which he has made while in his office.

—As an instance of the ups and downs of American life, it is stated that a former President of the Salem (Mass.) Common Council was picked up in the streets of that city a few days ago in a starving condition.

—The Duke of Northumberland writes to the editors of the Newcastle *Journal* to contradict the rumor that he has been received in the Roman Catholic Church. The Duke characterizes the report as a false and baseless calumny.

—Two attempts to defraud wealthy Englishmen have been detected in London, and the particulars have been made public. The person engaged in the scheme has been arrested. He signs himself Dr. Wm. Parker, of Connelleville, Pennsylvania.

—First it was "The President and Mrs. Grant," then "The General of the Army and Mrs. Sherman," and now "Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. F. D. Grant." "The President's Footman," and "Mrs. President's Chambermaid," are next in order.

—A three year old daughter of David Rineer, residing near Wagontown, Chester county, stepped on the runner of a sleigh that was standing against the side of the barn, when it upset and struck her on the head, inflicting an injury that caused her death.

—The wife of Udderzook, the condemned murderer, refused to visit her husband, but will in a few days quit Baltimore, and, with her children, journey to California, where she intends opening a boarding house. She has not seen the wretched man for several months.

—The death is reported of Arpin the younger, the famous French wrestler. He died from the rupture of a blood vessel, caused while he was practicing with a weight of forty kilogrammes. He wrestled one thousand and thirteen times in public, and was only thrown sixty seven.

—A few days ago Glenn McCauley, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, fell under the cars at Newport while coupling and was fatally injured. He was twenty-three years old and had been married but two or three weeks. His wife was in Harrisburg at the time of the occurrence.

—At Salisbury Point, Mass., there are three churches, the minister of each residing in the name of Wright. One lives in the upper part of the town, one in the lower, and the third at the mills; so the people have dubbed their spiritual guides as "Upright," "Downright," and "Millwright."

—Captain Rauch of the Lancaster *Review* has found a remedy for rheumatism which the afflicted in this community would do well to try. He says: "For the last three months we have used daily about three pints of milk, and since then we have been almost entirely free from rheumatism, and enjoyed good health generally."

—Nearly all the citizens of Pennsylvania resident in Washington will come home to vote at the November election. The State Republican Association has succeeded in making arrangements for reduced transportation over the Pennsylvania and Northern Central railroads to all points on their lines, except from Altoona to Pittsburgh.

—When the flood swept Mill River valley, four great boxes of silver plate were carried down from Hayden, Gere & Co.'s vault. The pieces, which had belonged to the late Governor Hayden, and were consequently prized as relics, were scattered for miles and finally picked up by theives and relic hunters. The most painstaking efforts have only recovered a few of the articles.

—The first case of cremation in Westmoreland county occurred one day last week at Derry. Johnny Fink, aged about eleven years, placed a maltese kitten, a great favorite of the family, in the stove oven, closed the door and innocently awaited the result. The cries of distress caused a general hunt through the house, and finally the stove door was opened, but the little pet's "goose was cooked."

—Sam'l Lavanture, of Mt. Holly Springs, went into the basement of the paper mill to grind an axe. In fixing some belting, he was suddenly drawn around the large shaft which drives the machinery of the mill. The shaft was making one hundred revolutions per minute. Lavanture, who a few minutes before was hale and hearty, was now a mangled piece of humanity. He died in a few minutes after the machinery was stopped.

—A remarkable instance of canine fidelity was witnessed recently at Columbia, S. C. F. L. McKenzie, son of John McKenzie, a confectioner, was found dead in the suburbs, with a pistol ball in his head and a revolver lying across his body. His dog refused to let any one approach him, and even repelled the Coroner and the jury. When the father arrived the dog received him with evident joy, and allowed him to examine the corpse.

—The people of Newfoundland have hitherto been so thoroughly preoccupied with the pursuit of the all-nourishing codfish that they have entirely overlooked a magnificent tract of timber and agricultural land on Gander Bay and Gander River, in the northeastern part of the province. This tract the provincial geologist discovered in his summer rambles, and is even now delighting the fishermen of St. John with glowing accounts of the new Eden, which, he declares, is capable of sustaining a hundred thousand settlers in plenty and comfort.

—Another saurian human boy, aged four years, of West Springfield, Mass., is reported by a local paper to have thrown up a live frog five inches long, which is supposed to have tenanted his stomach for at least two years. It is plausibly suggested that he must have swallowed the reptile while drinking brook water; and, indeed, the precocity which could enable an infant under two years to resort unattended to running streams and swallow live frogs of any dimensions would fully account for any subsequent gastronomic eccentricities on his part.

—Says the Atlanta *Herald*: "No matter when, whether on the stump or in private, there comes to the public that inevitable apology for, and defense of, President Grant. The people are becoming quite tired of this. Grant is an enemy to the people of the South. He is a willing and vicious tool of the dominant party. If there is one trace of tolerance or pity in the whole course of his reconstruction policy, we do not recall it. A uniform brutality has characterized his action from the beginning to the end."

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

OCTOBER, 1874.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS!

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Medium and Fine Dress Goods!

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.

At 18¾ cents, new Fall Dress Goods in desirable styles and colors.
At 25 and 37½ cents, extra good bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas, finest kind.
At 50 cents, Empress Cloths, all shades—real bargains.

New English Serges, Satteens, Brilliantines, Suitings, Camel's Hair Cloth, &c.
Mourning Dress Goods, an unusually large assortment at very low prices.
New Merinoes and Plaids in great variety.

A Choice Selection of

Ladies', Misses and Children's WOOLEN HOSE.

Muslins, Calicoes, Domestic Goods, &c., very cheap for Cash.

Extra good bargains in Linen Towels and Toweling, Russia Bath Towels, &c.
Bleached and Colored Table Linens, very low.

Shirting, Sheeting and Pillow-Case Muslins, all widths and qualities.
Furniture Chintzes, Dimities, Cloaks, &c., &c.

Morgan's Celebrated BLANKETS, YARNS, FLANNELS and CASSIMERES.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Ladies', Misses', and Children's HATS and BONNETS,

trimmed and untrimmed. Elegant new French Flowers, Pompons, Plumes, Wings, &c. New Ribbons, handsome Sashes and sash Ribbons; Ladies' Scarfs, Ties, Bruchings, &c. Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, Lisle Thread and Cotton Gloves, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear. Woolen Leggings, Baby Hoods, Cloaks, Scarfs, &c., &c.

MOURNING GOODS.

Veils, Shawls, Gloves, Shroudings, Crape Hats and Bonnets, always on hand.

BEADED TRIMMINGS, LACES, BELTS, POCKETS, PORTMONAIES, &c.

A FULL LINE OF EMBROIDERIES, LACES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Bergbman's ZEPHYRS and GERMANTOWN YARN a Specialty.

AT THE POPULAR MAMMOTH STORE OF

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN, 113 and 115 CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN.

—Friday afternoon, W. S. Robinson, and L. A. Brady, of Brookville, Pa., were out hunting near Gear's school house, about three miles from that place, and had laid their guns against a log, while gathering chestnuts. When Mr. Robinson went to take up his gun, the trigger caught on the log and went off, the shot taking affect in his forehead. He lived but a few minutes. He was a very estimable and worthy young man, and his death has cast a gloom over the town.

—It is estimated that the people who have fallen victims to the famine in Asia Minor number over 150,000. As an instance of the terrible devastation among the cattle and flocks, it is stated that in one village, out of more than 1600 sheep and goats, just one sheep and one goat remain, and of 100 cows 2 remain. In another, from a flock of 1200 sheep and goats, 8 are reported; and from another flock in the same village, numbering 800, of which 700 are mohair goats, the same number, 8, is reported.

—Dispatches received in London from Tiflis, the capital city of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia, report an alarming conflagration. The fire was first discovered in the principal theatre of the city, and, owing to the scarcity of water, the flames spread rapidly, and soon enveloped almost the entire upper or Russian quarter of the city. Over one hundred and fifty houses had been destroyed, and the fire was still raging furiously. The theatre was entirely destroyed, together with many fine buildings. The inhabitants were wild with excitement and fear, and everything was in confusion and disorder. It is stated that several lives have been lost.

—The editor of the Lewistown *Democrat* was shown on Saturday last, by Esquire John Swartzell, two singular looking fowls, something larger than a pigeon in size, and nearly black in color, with long necks and half webbed feet. The one was caught alive in the creek at Lock's Mills by Geo. Pecht's boys, and the other was found dead in the public road leading to Milroy, by Mrs. Chas. M. Bell. They were strangers in that latitude; but where they came from, where they are indigenous, and what is their proper name, are questions which has not yet been solved. The birds were placed in charge of Constable Hughes, for taxidermical manipulation. It is believed that they are a Delaware bay bird.

—A distressing accident occurred in Panola county, Mississippi, last Wednesday, which cast a gloom over the entire county. A party of four young men were hunting deer in Tallahachie bottom, and became separated. One of them, Ben. Mitchell, while pursuing a path through the cane break, observed the cane shaking ahead of him, and thinking it was caused by deer, fired the contents of a double-barreled shot gun, loaded with buck shot, and hearing screams, rushed to the spot, and found Thomas L. Mosely, one of his companions, lying dead, shot through the head, David White, another, shot in the head and mortally wounded, and the third one, S. W. Johnson, severely wounded. All the parties were very respectably connected, and the deplorable accident has brought mourning and sorrow to many homes.

—The Mobile Register gives a curious example of the means resorted to by the agents of Landaulet Williams to swell the roll of prisoners arrested for oppressing and intimidating the blacks. The wife of a well-known citizen of Sumter county, a few days ago, sent her two washermen to a creek some distance from the house to wash, as the well had become dry. About noon she sent them dinner by a white man, who was employed on the place, and a negro who saw this man on his way to the creek hastened on and reported that he was feeding Ku Klux in the woods. Of course the man was arrested and put in jail, where he will probably be confined until after election. Many of the arrests in Alabama have been made on even less provocation than this, and with no other object than to intimidate white voters.

—The failure of the Freedmen's bank caused by mismanagement and dishonesty, whereby certain members of the Washington ring were permitted to filch the hard earnings of emancipated slaves, has had a healthy effect upon the colored people in some of the southern states. In some parts of Georgia the negroes who had been swindled by the managers of the bankrupt concern deserted the republican party, carrying their friends with them, and at the last election were to be seen marching up to the polls in company with their old masters and voting the straight democratic ticket. It is a significant fact that in nearly all parts of the reconstructed states when the colored people wish for assistance or advice regarding their personal affairs, they apply to their old masters, instead of carpet-baggers, even in sections where the influence of politicians and the terrorism exercised by the black leagues which exist all through the south lead them to vote persistently for the robber governments.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Co. Winners of THREE HIGHEST MEDALS and DIPLOMA of HONOR, Vienna and Paris, 1867, now offer the FINEST INSTRUMENT of the Best CABINET ORGANS in the WORLD, including new styles with recent improvements, not only exhibited for the first time publicly, but also on New Plans of Easy Payments, the most favorable ever offered. Illustrated Catalogues and Circulars free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York, or Chicago.

$5 Per Cent. Gold. 1874. TURBINE WATER WHEEL

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An Elegantly Bound Canvassing Book for the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published, will be sent free of charge to any agents. It contains over 700 fine Scripture illustrations, and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, stating experience, and we will show you what our agents are doing. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

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November 30, 1874.

DRAWING CERTAIN at THAT DATE.

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One Grand Cash Gift		
One Grand Cash Gift		
One Grand Cash Gift		
One Grand Cash Gift		
5 Cash Gifts,	$2,000	each
10 Cash Gifts,	1,000	each
15 Cash Gifts,	500	each
25 Cash Gifts,	300	each
25 Cash Gifts,	200	each
80 Cash Gifts,	100	each
70 Cash Gifts,	50	each
160 Cash Gifts,	30	each
240 Cash Gifts,	20	each
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LUMBER of EVERY DESCRIPTION
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Borough of Ebensburg offers 6% Bonds for sale, bearing 6% interest, and offers an excellent opportunity for particulars call on or address

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Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 1874.—tf.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - - OCT. 30, 1874.

W. L. FOULK,

Agent of the Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia Press Association.

The only person in Pittsburgh who is authorized to solicit and receive pay for advertisements to be inserted in the CAMBRIA FREEMAN. Also our lowest advertising rates.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—As Mr. Reilly has done, stick to the

—Vote early and try to get all your Democratic neighbors to do likewise.

—It is given out that a company of eastern capitalists are about to erect a rolling mill at Blairsville, Indiana county.

—A white turnip trots out a radish this week which weighs 17 pounds and measures 30 inches in circumference.

—Our very pleasant, albeit very hurried, visit through Northern Cambria last week will receive attention in our next issue.

—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed before the U. S. Court at Pittsburgh by Mr. Felix Beck, of Loretto, this county.

—"The red demon of the nursery," otherwise known as scarlet fever, is said to be raging with considerable virulence in Cambria township.

—The artesian well in this place has found water at a depth of 1,004 feet, and work has been indefinitely suspended. Plenty of water "every" flow.

—Don't trade stock in political trading. It is for Democrats to swap horses in the middle of the stream when the tide is all in favor. Don't do it.

—Don't trade off McColgan or any other ticket on the Democratic county ticket. Let him be elected, from Congress down, if Democrats only stand firm.

—A Johnstown man named McDade was arrested in Pittsburgh the other day and is now in our county jail here on a charge of keeping more wife than the law allows.

—Two children, aged respectively four and six years, alone and unattended, recently passed over the Pa. R. R. on their way from Yokohama, Japan, to Liverpool, England.

—Mr. Wesley J. Rose, of Johnstown, accidentally fell into an open vault which had been excavated in the back-yard of his house a few nights ago, and sustained quite injuries.

—William Andrews, a young man who formerly resided in Johnstown, was, if reports be true, stabbed in a row at St. Louis, a few nights ago, from the effects of which he died shortly after.

—The new but notorious John Mardis, of Indiana county, who was under indictment for passing counterfeit money, was recently acquitted by the U. S. District Court at Pittsburgh.

—John Neydemeyer, of Chest township, we learn from our correspondent "Jim," had one of his thumbs badly destroyed a few days ago by the accidental discharge of his gun.

—Mr. John Hill, the only colored male citizen of Carrolltown, died in that place Sunday last, aged about 50 years. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery there on Saturday.

—Wm. Hightfield, of Bell township, Westmoreland county, was thrown from a horse on Friday of last week and instantly killed. It is found a piece of the stirrup was still attached to her foot.

—We regret to learn that our friend and fellow citizen, Mr. Jas. B. Clark, of Prospect borough, had his left shoulder fractured not long ago by a fall of coal in one of the C. I. Co.'s mines at Johnstown.

—Jno. J. Sanders, of Munster township, is one of the most prompt paying subscribers the FREEMAN has to boast of, as we infer he raised this year 3054 bushels of potatoes from two bushels of seed.

—The cash system and consequent cash prices have added their charms to the new stock of fall and winter goods recently shelved by E. J. Mills, the latter of which has set more strongly than ever before.

—There is a woman in Phillipsburg, Centre county, who is willing to bet her bottom dollar that she can go-to-meeting-bustle—that is, walk from the door to the top of a quarter mile with perfect ease and with unquestioned grace.

—C. S. Davis, boot and shoemaker, has removed his little shop up the alley to more commodious quarters in his new residence on Locust street, nearly opposite the Mansion House building. Dick is a good workman and deserves a liberal patronage. Huntsville, this county, is the home of Dick, who is about fifteen years of age, the son of one of the most respected citizens of the county, who measures fifty-five around the chest, stands nearly five feet high, and weighs upwards of three hundred pounds.

—Mr. J. Spears, the photograph artist, is once more, ready, willing and anxious to supply all demands for pictures of the largest description, executed in the very best style of the art and furnished at the lowest prices. Also, chromos, albums, and everything in his line, very cheap.

—Our fellow citizen, F. P. Tierney, Esq., now of Altoona, delivered an address on the finances of the county before the Sons of '76, in that city, a few nights ago, and the local of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, who listened to the effort, says it was eloquent and sensible address. Messrs. Hawn, of Somerset county, while driving a wagon up to the door of the Logan Co.'s store, at Johnstown, a few days ago, accidentally fell to the ground when one of the horses stepped upon the finger of his right hand with one of his shoes, and amputated the finger at the first joint as clean as a whistle.

—Our readers may find the same kind of goods below cost at Fetterolf's corner, but for prices cheap as dirt a heap before you'll reap bargains at Oatman's or even come up to them. Call out daily and hourly at Myers & Rose's big store, which is now filled to the roof with seasonable goods of every description. Call soon and buy extensively.

—The *Herald* says that Republican tickets are hardly worth a man's name on them are being voted, but neglects to say that many of the most prominent Republicans in the district are not only circulating them, but that they intend to vote the same party intend to deposit their votes in the ballot-boxes next Tuesday, and abide the result.

—Mr. B. F. Hill, of Leechburg, Armstrong county, was recently killed outright by being thrown from a carriage and striking against a tree, while an infant in her arms, as it may seem, was picked up unhurt from between the horses' feet. The carriage was also thrown over, but escaped serious injury. Messrs. F. Barnes, Esq., and Messrs. M. and John Benshoff, at the solicitation of numerous friends belonging to both parties, consented to run as the people's candidates for President and Associate Judges of the Johnstown District Court, against Messrs. Potts, Hamilton and Gageby, the present incumbents, who are up for re-election.

—A fire alarm was created last night by the discovery of fires in the woods west of town. Fires far from town were raging with considerable virulence, owing to the great drought and high winds then prevailing, but we are glad to know that the fires have been extinguished and that our town is not only in no danger, but that the damage in the woods is comparatively light.

—The pleasant weather now prevailing generally seems to come to an end, and considerable excitement has but a few days to run, it will not be long behoove everybody to adopt some other method for keeping warm, and as that cannot be done with comfortable clothing, we deem it best to still point with unerring finger to Hall, 109 Clinton street, where a huge stock of seasonable apparel has recently been received and prices at all times are so low as to excel them.

—The new Lutheran church at Wilmore, this county, will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on next Sunday week, Nov. 8th. A meeting of the Conference will be held at the same place on Monday next, at which Dr. Conrad, of Philadelphia, and other eminent ministers will be present.—This church edifice is one of the neatest and most commodious in the county, and its erection reflects much credit on the enterprising congregation.

—The Forty Hours' Devotion will commence at the Church of the Holy Name, in this place, on Sunday, Nov. 15th, and conclude on Wednesday morning following.—The sermons each evening (Sunday, Monday and Tuesday), if the worthy pastor, Father Cluver, succeeds in his efforts to that end, will be preached by the Director of the Redemptorists, Rev. Father Ludecamp, who is said to be an eloquent, earnest and impressive speaker.

—Miss Frances Agatha Quinn, of Johnstown, whose serious illness we noticed in a previous issue died of consumption, at the residence of her mother in that place, on Wednesday of last week, aged 20 years, 2 months and 27 days. Miss Quinn was a most estimable young lady, greatly beloved by a large circle of friends, and it is with sincere regret that we record her death at a time when life was so replete with happy promises. May she rest in peace eternal.

—For all that we care, you may fly round and fare every stitch that you wear, but we advise you to spare all trouble and care in seeking elsewhere for those bargains so rare which Hess & Brother, so fair in their dealings, defy the world to equal in the sale of ready made-clothing and gent's furnishing goods, of which they have just received a huge stock for fall and winter wear. Go there before buying elsewhere, and see a stock that will make you stare. Nos. 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown.

—A young man named James Dewitt was shot in the stomach by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands, while hunting near Ninevah Station, Westmoreland county, on Thursday last, and so terribly injured that he died in about eight hours after. He was "tamping" a load in the weapon at the time the accident occurred, the gun in the meantime resting on the edge of a rock, from which it slipped causing the hammer to come in contact with the rock and produce an explosion with the result stated.

—The freight warehouse at Kaylor's station, on the E. & C. Branch R. R., a few miles from this place, was broken into on Monday night last and despoiled of two boxes of shoes and one box of hardware.—One of the shoe boxes, with three pairs of shoes in it, was found next morning in an open field near by, and the hardware box, containing a few articles, was discovered in a hollow not far from the scene. The rest of the goods were carried away, but by whom remains as yet a mystery we believe. Entrance to the warehouse was secured by breaking the hasp off the door.

—Mr. Patrick Graham, of Johnstown, who was one of Mr. Barker's conferees, declares unequivocally that R. A. McMurtrie, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, who acted in a like capacity for Mr. Blair, did say emphatically "that it was not a working man they wanted, but money and brains in a candidate for Congress." We knew this to be a fact before we learned from the Johnstown *Voice and Echo* that Mr. Graham had so declared, but we are nevertheless glad that we are now at liberty to mention names in substantiation of a fact first set forth in these columns two weeks ago.

—"Anybody but Barker!" Such were the insulting words which Daniel J. Morrell addressed to the Republican conferees who recently met to nominate a candidate for Congress. There were four candidates for nomination before the conference, three of whom, Messrs. Blair, Cessna and Koontz, had already served *two terms* in that capacity, while the remaining gentleman, Mr. Barker, had only served *one term*. The first named are lawyers, and the latter as is well known, is a working man—a fact which no doubt in connection with Mr. Morrell's personal animosity to Mr. Barker had much to do with the demand made to nominate "anybody but Barker." Further comment is unnecessary.

—The Johnstown *Tribune*, which is equal to any task its political masters may impose upon it, and is prepared to do anything to serve a purpose, has given currency to the rumor that John Hannan is trading off the other candidates on the Democratic ticket in order to secure his own election.—Of course there is not one word of truth in this assertion. Mr. Hannan is as confident of his election next Tuesday as he is that the sun will rise and set on that day, and there is no disposition, much less a necessity, on his part to sacrifice any of his confreres on the Democratic ticket. Let all remember that the Johnstown *Tribune* started the story, and remembering that none can doubt its utter falsity.

—A six year old lad named Mertie Jones, son of Mr. David Jones, of this place, while amusing himself by jumping on and off the horse power then in operation at his father's shook shop on Julian street, was caught by a projecting bolt in the tumbling shaft and had the flesh literally torn clean to the bone from the knee to the ankle of his left leg. The coterie of the little unfortunate brought his father and several others to the scene, when he was carried into the house and Drs. Lemmon, Evans and Plank speedily summoned, who dressed his wounds and rendered him all medical aid possible. At present writing he is doing as well as could be expected, and if gangrene does not set in his complete recovery will be only a question of time.

—It is no unusual sight to see men over head and ears in debt, nor is it an unusual sight to see M. L. Oatman over head and ears in business, but when to the latter fact is added still another one, *i. e.*, that the aforesaid gentleman is also at present writing over head and ears in the midst of an immense pile of new goods of every description, we begin to think that something that is somewhat unusual even that popular mercantile resort, and certainly well worth looking at and buying, can be set down as among the notable events of the day. And the prices at Oatman's—well it is a comfort even to the poorest to contemplate them in their infinitesimal proportions as compared with those in vogue at trust to-day and pay to-morrow stores.

—If our venerable and respected fellow citizen, Mr. Peter Collins, the father of the well known Rail Road contractors, Messrs. Philip, Thomas and Peter F. Collins, lives until next Tuesday, as we hope he may, he will cast his *fifty-first* vote in favor of the Democratic ticket. His first vote for President was given in 1825 for James Monroe, and from that time up to the present his devotion to his party and to what he conscientiously believes to be the true interests of his country, has been unwavering. We need scarcely say that Mr. Collins is a native of Ireland. For the last half century he has been well known in this county, where in his declining age he is regarded as an honest, upright man and true Christian, and enjoys the entire respect and esteem of all who know him. We hope he may yet remain long in the land of his adoption.

—The Altoona *Radical* is welcome to all the capital it has made out of its denial of the fact that one of Mr. Blair's confereas sneeringly responded to the claim set up by the friends of Mr. Barker that he was a working man and the friend of working men, by making use of the taunting words: "We have had enough of working men—we want brains and money now." The *Freeman* did not say that this language was used *after* the nomination for Congress was made. Far from it. The contemptuous words were uttered at Bedford, several days *before* the nomination was reached, and it is folly for either the *Radical* or the Johnstown *Tribune*, which copies the exceedingly "thin" denial, to attempt to evade the question by any such subterfuge. The sneering remark quoted *was* made use of by one of Mr. Blair's confereas, as we are prepared to prove by unimpeachable Republican authority, and we defy the Altoona *Radical*, the Johnstown *Tribune*, or the Blair county confereas, each for himself, to deny the assertion here made. Toe the mark, gentlemen, and let us have no more *after* considerations.

—Scratch not, trade not, and you'll elect Kinkead not.

NEW PA. R. RULES.—The management of the Pennsylvania Railroad have prepared a new set of rules and regulations for the government of their employes, which go into full effect on Nov. 1st. Below we print an abstract of all of them of interest to the public:

1. Depot masters and assistants, passenger conductors and brakemen, and baggage masters, must wear suitable badges.
2. No passenger shall ride on an engine or tender without an order from the General or Division Superintendent of motive power.
3. No passengers shall ride on freight trains.
4. Passenger conductors must seat passengers, and see to their comfort and enjoyment as much as possible; see that none stand on the platform or ride on baggage, mail or express cars; put off passengers refusing to pay at the next station; not permit drunken and disorderly persons on trains, nor allow profanity.
6. Baggage agents and masters must handle baggage carefully; the former to charge for extra weight invariably; the latter to carry only such packages, bundles, money, etc., as the Division Superintendent authorizes.
7. No tickets on credit.
8. No tickets to persons so intoxicated as to be incapable of taking care of themselves, or who by reason of such condition might risk their lives by traveling; nor to any one incapable of self care.
9. Loungers are not permitted in telegraph offices.
10. No persons except employes allowed to cross bridges.
11. United States mail agents, express managers, sleeping-car conductors, porters, news agents, and individuals running private cars are to be regarded and to consider themselves as employes, and conform to these rules and regulations.
12. News boys on trains will not be permitted to individually importune or annoy passengers, but may announce, in a low voice, at intervals not exceeding four times in each car, the articles offered for sale. Nor will they be permitted to deposit their papers, books, &c., on the seats of the cars, or in the laps of passengers.
13. All employes are to exercise the utmost courtesy toward passengers, giving all required information, never drinking, cursing, nor smoking, while on duty.

BUY your sleigh material from Dibert, Wayne & Co., Johnstown, Pa.

THE "BURDETT" CROWNED AT THE ERIE FAIR.—The Erie *Dispatch* says:

"Among the competitors at the Fair who richly earned the first premium, the Burdett Organ Company stands with a splendid record, to which add its present sweeping success. Six as fine reed organs as were ever exhibited at any fair were on the Burdett Company's stand with their recherche cabinet work, which would worthily rank with the finest French furniture, and their numberless tone-riches, which make them prominent among the musical instruments of any land or time. Crowds of listeners testified by their expressions of delight to the effectiveness of these organs."

No other make of organs stands the slightest chance when played alongside the Burdett. One hundred dollars will buy a fine four-stop Burdett organ. The Burdett organ is so perfectly constructed that a child of six years can work it with ease. Don't waste your money on second-class instruments, but call at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street, City of Pittsburgh, and purchase a fine Burdett. The Messrs. Kleber & Bro., who are the exclusive wholesale agents of the West, will sell you one at wholesale rates. By shunning all others and choosing a Burdett, you escape all risks and will have no regrets. Remember, Kleber's, 122 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

DIBERT, Wayne & Co., Johnstown, Pa. are agents for the best Straw and Fodder Cutters in the market.

THE METROPOLITAN CLOTHING HOUSE.—Wanamaker & Brown, corner of Sixth and Market sts., Philadelphia, known throughout the length and breadth of our land as the leading clothiers of America, announce in their great advertisement in another column an immense stock for the fall and winter trade. The inducements tendered to purchasers are unprecedented. For Cash ('Cash alone' is their motto) they offer garments, single or in suits, at prices lower than ever before. They invite customers to walk through their 27 great rooms, and to see how every garment has *its own printed label*, specifying the name and character of the goods, and the *one, only price*. No questions need be asked—*the garment represents so much money*; it is *worth* so much money. A signed Guarantee will be delivered with it, and if, on his return home, the purchaser is for any reason discontented with his trade, he is allowed ten days to return it in, and to receive his money back, dollar for dollar! We greatly mistake the thoughtful, economical spirit of the times, if this new departure does not work a revolution in the clothing trade.

SEND your orders for Rose's pumps, iron, nails, glass, wagon wood, and all kinds of hardware, to Dibert, Wayne & Co., Johnstown, Pa. You can buy from them retail at wholesale prices.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.—Three years ago Dr. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States from Germany for the cure of Coughs, Fevers Colds settled on the breast, Consumption and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. No medicine ever had such a success. 300,000 sample bottles have been distributed every year for three years by Druggists in all parts of the United States, and nearly 1000 letters from Druggists are now on our files, saying that no other preparation in their stores sells as well and gives such excellent satisfaction. All we ask is for you to go to your Druggists Lemmon & Murray or P. M. Woleslagle & Son's Store at Wilmore, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; regular size 75 cents.

SEND your orders for Sleigh Runners, Sleigh Baskets, Sleigh Soles, Sleigh Knees and Beams, Sleigh Irons, and all kinds of Hardware, to Dibert, Wayne & Co., Johnstown, Pa., where you can buy retail at wholesale prices.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.—We clip the following from the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of October 17th: This old established and popular business college, at which considerably over one thousand of the active business men of Pittsburgh have received their business education, continues year by year to present new attractions. Its course of study and business training, long recognized as the most thorough and complete of any in existence, has recently been so developed and perfected as to place it beyond the reach of successful competition. To young men desirous of acquiring a thorough, practical business education, there is probably no school in existence that affords equal advantages with the Iron City College.

GATHERINGS IN THE SOUTH.—There has been much written lately that is very dubious about political gatherings and the conflict of races, yet there is one class of gatherings all over the South about which there is not the least shadow of doubt, namely, gathering for the purpose of purchasing the remaining tickets for the next and last Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, to come off November 30. The South has been impoverished, and a reasonable share of that $2,500,000 then to be distributed will be very acceptable.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most efficient qualities for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Coughs and Colds are speedily relieved by it and in Croup it acts like magic. Call at R. J. Lloyd's Drug Store and obtain a sample bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size for $1; or at P. M. Woleslagle & Son's Store, Wilmore. J. R. MORRIS, 113 North 2d St., Phila. [3-13.-1y.]

—Know all men and numerous ladies by these presents, that Dr. Hoffman, of this place, will be in Loretto on Monday next, prepared to pull teeth or perform any other dental (not accidental) operation desired. The Doctor is a trump card in his profession.

Local Correspondence.

WILMORE, Oct. 26, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN—The Forty Hours' Devotion which commenced yesterday week at the Catholic church in this place, closed on Wednesday following. Fathers Gallagher, Hackett and McEnroe assisted our worthy pastor, Father McHugh. On Monday evening Father Gallagher preached a very impressive discourse on the necessity of laboring for the salvation of the soul and the great folly of pursuing the opposite course. Bishop Domenec arrived on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning solemn High Mass was celebrated by Father McEnroe, assisted by Fathers Gallagher and McHugh. At the gospel the Rt. Rev. Bishop addressed the assembled congregation on the adoration of Christ in the Blessed Sacrament—a discourse which was listened to with marked attention by all present, among whom were not a few of the elite of Protestant society. At the conclusion of the last gospel the Blessed Sacrament was carried in procession through the church, preceded by about 150 boys and girls. After the procession the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 131 persons, several of whom were adults. Much credit is due our choir for their efficient performances, vocal as well as instrumental, during the time of the Devotion, and especially to Miss Burke, of Xenia, O., at present a school teacher in Croyle township, whose singing of the "Quid Retribuam," on Sunday and Wednesday, electrified the congregation. We have listened to several good singers in the cities and elsewhere, but have never heard one who could excel Miss B. Our people, too, deserve commendation for the manner in which they attended devotions, the turn out being almost universal.

We are enjoying pleasant weather just now, and the farmers are making good use of it in taking in their corn as rapidly as possible. The water is very low, however, and if we don't soon get rain the people will have to take to drinking cider.

The Wilmore schools are in full blast, with our mutual friend John McCormick as teacher of the advance school, and Miss Lewis, of Ebensburg, of the primary.

The schools in Summerhill township are taught respectively by Mr. Cramer, Miss Shinkle, Miss Annie Dempsey and Miss Roberts.

Yours, SCRIBO.

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The management have determined to have the drawing of the Fifth and Last Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky on the 30th day of November next. We believe now that all the tickets will be sold, and that the drawing will be a full one; but whether all are sold or not, the drawing will nevertheless certainly come off on the day appointed.

The special object of this card is to call a meeting of the ticket-holders at Public Library Hall, on the 29th of November, to make arrangements in connection with the committee appointed by the Trustees to superintend the counting of the tags representing the numbers of tickets sold. While there is no actual necessity for the presence of ticket-holders, as under our arrangements the interests of all are equally cared for, yet at the same time I would greatly prefer that as many of those interested as can, would attend this meeting and see each for himself how perfectly fair and impartial the distribution must be.

Every arrangement has been made for the drawing—but little more than a month remains for the sale of the remainder of the tickets, and whatever is done must be done promptly.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 22, 1874.

OBITUARY.

EVANS.—Died in this place, on Saturday last, THOMAS E. EVANS aged about 58 years.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the recognizance of JOHN A. and GEORGE RAGER, in the partition of the estate of PHILIP RAGER, deceased:

The undersigned, appointed Auditor to report the amount due to each of the heirs of the said Philip Rager, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, NOV. 23d, 1874, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend or be debarred from coming in on the fund.

A. V. BARKER, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 1874.-3t.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TERMS EVER OFFERED AGENTS!

To let you see for yourself what we have to offer, we do hereby agree to send to any agent in the U. S., upon receipt of 25 cents, one number at the PEOPLE'S MONTHLY (illustrated), and *photographic* copies of *all four* of our premium chromos—post paid—also our *own* circulars, offering *better terms* than any paper in the land. *Every* subscriber receives a *framed* chromo, or a large 25x36 feet) double COUNTY and R. R. MAP of U. S. Our agents are doing well all over the country—making from $33 to $60 per week—but we want more of them. Circulars free. NOW IS THE TIME! "First come, first served." Address

COPE & RODGERS,
Gen'l Agents for PEOPLE'S MONTHLY,
[22-3t.] 725 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Teas! TEAS!

ESTABLISHED 1840.

THE ORIGINAL
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 43 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 1287, NEW YORK.
ROBERT WELLS, President.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG—Black . 40, 50, 60, best 70 cts. per lb.
MIXED—Green and Black, 50, 60, best 70 cts. per lb.
JAPAN—Uncolored, 60, 70, 80, 90, best $1 00 per lb.
HYSON—Light Green, 60, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 per lb.
YOUNG HYSON—Green, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1,00, be t $1.05 per lb.
GUNPOWDER—Green , $1.40, best $1.50 per lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST—Black, 60, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 per lb.

☞We will send a package of one, two, three or four pounds, to any address, upon receipt of the price and eight cents per pound to pay postage.

N. B.—We have a spec ity of Garden Growth YOUNG HYSON and IMPERIAL, at 1.20, and OOLONG, Extra Choice, $1.05.

Our Teas are put up in One Pound Packages, with the kind and price printed on each.

AGENTS WANTED to get up clubs to sell our Teas to Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and others. In writing for terms or sending orders, be particular to address the President of the Company, thus:

ROBERT WELLS,
No. 43 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.

We are compelled to request this, as other parties have imitated our firm name. [9 18.-6t.]

NOTICE.—Having, on the 18th of September last, purchased from Thos. Rupe, of Munster township, the following described property, on account of a note held by the undersigned against the said Thomas Rupe, all persons are hereby forbidden to interfere with the same, which has been left in his possession during my pleasure: 1 mare, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 1 calf, 3 hogs, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 2 sets harness, a lot of hay and corn fodder, 25 bushels potatoes 20 bushels corn, 1 stove, 2 bedsteads and bedding, and a lot of chairs.

Oct. 16, 1874. WASHINGTON HENRY.

NOTICE is hereby given that I did, on the 7th day of October, 1874, buy at Sheriff's sale the following personal property belonging to John Swires, to wit: 2 horses, 1 buggy and harness, all the liquors and all the household and kitchen furniture and other property of said John Swires in the Elliott House at St. Augustine, Cambria county; which property I purpose leaving with the said John Swires during my pleasure. All parties are hereby notified not to interfere with the above property.

Oct. 16, 1874.-3t. ANTHONY SWIKES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of GEORGE ELDER, dec'd.

Whereas Letters Testamentary to the estate of GEORGE ELDER, late of Loretto borough, Cambria county, have been issued to the undersigned, this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is demanded, and those having claims against the same are requested to present their respective accounts to me properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS O'FRIEL, Executor.

Loretto, Oct. 9, 1874.-6t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of MATTHEW MCHUGH, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said decedent, late of Munster township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and those having demands against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.

FRANCIS O'FRIEL, Administrator.

Loretto, Oct. 9, 1874.-6t.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, in White Township, Cambria County, about the 1st of May last, a black and white spotted Heifer, 2 years old. The owner is requested to appear, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

DAVID HOLLAS.

White Twp., Oct. 23, 1874.-6t.

J. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-11.tf.]

A GREAT STRIDE

This Advertisement Copyrighted.

UP AND OVER

Business Customs!

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

OLD METHODS found to be faulty or objectionable, discarded. A new and vastly advantageous plan hereby adopted!

OAK HALL

Already the Largest Clothing Concern in America, and leading the Trade,

IT STARTS ON A NEW CAREER!!

Thoroughly reorganized on a greatly improved plan.

Silencing Objectors! Assuring Equal Rights to All!
Ruling Out the Possibility of Unfairness! Securing a Scale of Still Lower Prices!
Dropping every feature liable even to Criticism!

GUARANTEEING PURCHASERS AGAINST MISTAKES, FITS, REPRESENTATIONS, UNDERSTANDINGS.

DISSATISFACTION with Price or Purchase rendered IMPOSSIBLE!

A PLAN

By which it is hoped to double in the coming year the already immense business of

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S

ENORMOUS ESTABLISHMENT,

Making its Annual Sales more than $3,000,000!!!

BY MERITING and SECURING the Patronage of all classes of the Community to a degree never before enjoyed by ANY one House in any department of trade!!! Sure to commend itself and be commended

BY ALL THOUGHTFUL FOLK,

Because advantageous alike to both buyer and seller.

Thirteen years of interested and eager observation of different methods of doing business, while establishing and extending the largest clothing trade in the United States, have brought us to the following conclusions: 1st. That a customer has a *right* to some GUARANTEE that his purchase shall prove exactly as represented. 2d. That *cash throughout* is the only basis consistent with the very lowest prices, and credit in every case necessitates higher prices to cover losses by bad debts, interest, law suits, hire of collectors, increased number of book-keepers, etc. 3d. That, though justice does not require it, comfort and actual security in dealing are greatly promoted by giving to the purchaser the privilege *not only* of exchange of goods, but of *returning* the same within a given time, and have promptly *paid back the cash in full*. 4th. That all customers buying at the *same time*, should pay *precisely* the *same* price for the *same* quality of goods. 5th. That the interest of customers will be best served by abandoning the practice of paying salesmen a percentage on each sale, as it leads to "*pressing on*" and sometimes "*over persuading*" buyers to take goods with which they are not fully suited. 6th. That as customers generally inquire into the character and quality of articles offered for sale, and may not always be correctly informed, or fully understand the clerks, a Label, made under the author ty and guarantee of the firm, bearing a printed description of the name and quality of the goods, should be attached to each article.

Business men thoroughly bent on upright dealing, have been thinking over, working out and experimenting on propositions similar to the above, and here and there is an establishment which has accepted one or another of these conclusions, and ordered their business accordingly—one "Cash," another "One Price," &c., but WE ALONE AT LAST, AFTER A SEARCH OF A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, and confidently relying on the approval and support of an intelligent and discriminating public, we inaugurate what we believe to be the best system in the world, and we have appointed **One Price, Cash Payment Cash Returned,** and **Full Guarantee,** as the **FOUR CARDINAL POINTS** by which we shall hereafter ever our trade.

EXPLANATION AND ELABORATION
OF WANAMAKER & BROWN'S NEW PLAN.

1st POINT, "CASH." Houses doing a credit business *must* provide for losses on bad debts, interest on long-standing accounts, capital locked up, etc. To bear such losses themselves would drive them out of business. Therefore a per cent. is added to the price of each article sold, to cover this leakage, and *Cash Buyers* whether they *know it or not, really pay the bad debts and the interest on the long credits of the other customers!* Under the *Cash Payment* system one pays only for what *he* gets, and contributes nothing to a "Sinking Fund."

By this *Radical Change* we shall lose some of our customers no doubt, but we will gain ten where we lose one, the advantages being so great to all who can avail themselves of them. So we say

CASH THROUGHOUT.

Bring Money for Clothing, and we will supply it at prices *possible under no other plan.*

2d POINT, "ONE PRICE." The *fairness* of this feature of our plan all will praise. It is simply treating all alike—exacting nothing from indisposition to bargain or ignorance, and, at the same time, conceding *all* that shrewdness on the one side or *want* of it on the other part could possibly extort, because the "One Price" which we mark on our goods, shall invariably be

NOT the "First" Price, but the LAST and LOWEST PRICE.
NOT the "TOP" Price, but the VERY BOTTOM PRICE.

In other words, Salesmen or "Headmen," have never been allowed, under ordinary circumstances, to fall below a certain figure! It is at that, or at a *lower* figure that we now determine to mark our goods, calculating the cost to the exact penny, and fixing the price at the low minimum profit on which business on a large scale can be conducted.

We know that the larger business we aim for and anticipate, will require a large increase in the number of customers, and we shall therefore see to it that the "One Price" is based on the Smallest Profit, calculated to the exact end, lowest penny, which will not be difficult to do with universal Cash Payment for the Rule. This price will be marked in plain figures and no alteration allowed.

NOTE.—Whenever the exigencies of the season, the state of trade, or the money market may demand, the right is reserved to go through our stock before or after stock taking hours and mark down any lot or lots of goods, changing the figures on all the labels, to that the new rates are the same to all, and all buy alike at the mark down prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN WILL NEVER HOLD THEIR GOODS.

3d POINT, "Full Guarantee." A printed Guarantee, bearing the signature of our firm, will accompany each garment as a Warrantee. This binds us in every sense, and will be honored as quickly as a good draft of the Government of the United States. This is a sample of the Full Guarantee, and tells its own story:

GUARANTEE.

We hereby guarantee

1st. *That the prices of our goods shall be as low as the same quality of material and manufacture are sold anywhere in the United States.*
2d. *That the prices are precisely the same to everybody for same quality, on same day of purchase.*
3d. *That the quality of goods is as represented on printed labels.*
4th. *That the full amount of cash paid will be refunded, if customers find the articles unsatisfactory, and return them unworn and uninjured within 10 days of date of purchase.*

[Signed,] WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market Streets, Phila.

DATE,.....

4th POINT, "Cash Returned." This is simply a concession on our part to our customers, to secure them full confidence in dealing for goods *they know very little about*, and we thus prevent any occasion for dissatisfaction from any and every cause whatsoever. If the garment is not exactly what you thought, if your taste changes, if the "home folks" prefer another color or another shape, if you find you can buy the same material and style elsewhere for less money, if you conclude you don't need it after you get home, if the season changes suddenly and you wish you had not bought it, *bring it back* unworn and uninjured, and the full amount of money you paid will be returned on the spot. What more can we do for our customers than this, when we make our clothing so that they can draw the money value with it equally as well as with a check on the bank?

THE ADVANTAGES

incident to a system having for its cardinal points these which we have now explained, are simply innumerable. Saving of time and temper, perfect security, absence of all huckstering, &c., &c., &c., &c. But above all this

IT MAKES CLOTHING CHEAP.

! !

Sinking the prices several degrees below what they have been heretofore, or could possibly be under the old system.

By dispensing with certain clerks no longer needed, it reduces "Store Expenses."
By enforcing CASH Payments, the bad debts are avoided.
By putting plenty of ready money in hand, it enables us to buy goods at figures that credit buyers know nothing about.
By increase of sales, a smaller profit on each article is sufficient

All of these *"By-Ways"* lead direct to

CHEAPNESS,

and this without lowering the quality or style of our Celebrated make of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

SOME OTHER THINGS

Wherein our plan differs from others:
(a) It combines all the good points which exist, separately, or in partial combination, and it adds some new and important features.
(b) It gives such a guarantee as no house in the world, to our knowledge, ever ventured to give as a rule.
(c) It makes our goods equivalent to checks on a bank, whenever they are presented unworn or uninjured.
(d) It has the great advantage of an immense business already established, to facilitate the "New Constitution," and under no other circumstances could so many radical changes be made.

We have for years been working *towards* the present point, and though naturally feeling into the current methods of trade, we observed and noted the defects of the old systems, and have been carefully weighing for a long time these newer plans, and preparing for this

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BASE

We now, *swing clear of all combinations or customs, and burn the bridges behind us.*

Investigation is asked into all we have here put forth.

Staking the hard-earned and fought-for reputation of our house (of which we confess we are proud) on the faithful and exact fulfilment of all the promises and conditions herein laid down.

On this new, and in many respects Original Plan, we launch the Oak Hall Craft on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3d, 1874,

bound for the Fall Trade, and by all our experience in trade, and all our knowledge of human nature, we are led to anticipate that MR. EVERY-BODY will be there in numbers unprecedented. *Increase of Business for which we are well prepared.* Our warehouses, comprising 27 spacious rooms, are stocked to the full—our looms and mills have been turning out large quantities of goods to us that are now in store, and Foreign fabrics by the ship load are now on our counters—our workmen have been a small army, and as diligent and skillful as they are numerous. With the improvement already noted, there are also new styles, new cuts and more careful finishing. Everything possible has been done to meet and gratify the rush, and now LET IT BEGIN.

OAK HALL (THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.) S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia. WANAMAKER & BROWN

SIXTEEN ACES.

AN OLD TIME STORY OF A GAME OF "DRAW" IN ALABAMA.

Sam Oglivie was a gambler by profession and practice; but among the planters who frequented his faro bank (and all those of any wealth or standing within 100 miles of Selma took a turn at it when they could) there was not one who could entertain a question as to Sam's honesty. In that little white cottage, almost hidden by the surrounding grove, none but the fairest of faro was dealt, none but the squarest of poker bet on. When the chips were bought and the cards cut, each one felt that what fortune meant the pack to bring him would not be interfered with by any manipulation of the cards.

But, alas! when was humanity beyond temptation? Adam fell, Cæsar fell, Warren fell (at Bunker Hill), and even Beecher is suspected. One day Sam was tempted—— But let me give the details.

Judge Humphrey, Col. Swain, old Andrews (whose plantation was measured by the thousand acres), and Sol. Lovett, of St. Louis, were sitting in Oglivie's front parlor playing a snug little game of draw. All were heavy betters when they held the cards; but just then the cards were running light, and so were the bets. Sam, who cared little for poker, had sat by watching the game rather than going in it. He held a hand, of course, but his thoughts were rather on the lay-out in the next room than on the cards in his hand. Several times he had hinted at abandoning the game, but each time the others had insisted on going on, so Sam had politely stifled his impatience and kept his seat at the table.

As the clock was telling 10, Sam was called from the table, and excusing himself for the moment, left the room. His way was through the back parlor, where lay the sleeping tiger. The table, with its lay-out, the case, piles of checks, decks of cards, all were ready for the players. As he glanced carelessly over them, a sudden thought seemed to flash through Sam's brain. A sardonic smile crept over his thin cut lips, and his long fingers played with his moustache, as if to hide the twitching lips from some unseen observer. Advancing to the card box, where cards by the dozen packs, in unbroken packages, lay piled up, he busied himself for a moment in opening packs, breaking wrappers, and assorting cards; then, with an expression of guileless innocence upon his face, but with a "cold deck" up his sleeve he returned to the poker-table.

In a few minutes it was Sam's turn to deal. His hand faltered as he lifted the cards; a deuce spot fluttered into his lap, and, in picking it up, a rapid movement of the long, lithe fingers had exchanged the table pack for the "cold deck."

A grain of remorse seemed to touch his heart when he came to serve the cards.

"I won't take a hand in this deal, gentlemen. I have got to step around to my hotel a moment."

The others acquiesced and the cards were dealt. A good hand, one would say, by the action of the players. There was a thousand dollars in the pot and a very obstinate expression on the faces of the players before the playing began.

Then a singular circumstance was noticed. The judge only wanted one card; one card satisfied the Colonel, and one card each took Lovett and Andrew. Odd, thought each one, and wondering whether they were trying to bate a full or a flush, or were hiding fours. But each glanced at his own hand, and calmly awaited the issue, confident of his own and pitying the other's hand.

The cards served, Sam lit his cigar, and started for the hotel. If he had waited he would have seen the tallest betting that was ever done inside of that cottage. A thousand dollars was the first bet, fifteen hundred the second, two thousand the third, and twenty-five hundred from the "age" on the first round. Everybody in and willing to lap his pile. Out came check-books and pencils, and each one rapidly cast up in his own mind how much his credit was good among the commission merchants of New Orleans. Check after check was written, torn out and placed on the table, until there was enough staked to cripple the richest man there, if he lost.

The judge stopped it. Why, I don't know, unless it was that he had reached the last check in his book. As he filled that out he remarked with judicial gravity:

"There is but one hand at the table that can win that pot, gentlemen; ain't it about big enough? I will see you, Colonel."

This checked the game. The pot was big enough in all conscience, and some of them trembled a little as they thought of the thousands piled there, and how poor the call was to make three of their comrades.

Two more nights and a call brought the game to a focus. Perspiration stood out upon more than one forehead, and the fingers that griped the cards tightened perceptibly as the crucial moment approached. All heads had to be turned to prevent the hungry eyes from feasting too intensely upon the pile on the table.

The venerable Colonel hardly looked up as he gently laid down his hand: "Four aces, gentlemen."

Then Andrews, with distended eyes and purs drop lips: "Four aces for me!" and the cards were laid upon the table to verify the claim.

Reproachfully Lovett glanced at his comrades as at inhospitable barbarians from whom the title of stranger was no protection, and blandly remarked: "Excuse me, but *nine* are aces. Fours!" and again the cards proved the claim.

Dashing his spectacles from his Roman nose to his prespiring forehead, the judge sank back in his seat and gazed despairingly from face to face around the board. As his eyes met Lovett's he straightened himself and said: "Sixteen aces, as I am a sinner," and again four aces lay upon the board.

They waited for Sam that night, but he did not return to the cottage.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.....JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE!

AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand a great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS.

IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skilled workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Warerooom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞ All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [8-13,'74.-tf.]

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Counters,	Clothes Pins.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style, and at low prices. Cabinet and Furniture materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

Established 1854.

Andrew Moses,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Parke's Marble Works,

129 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

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Oct. 21.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

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☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

BUY BOROUGH BONDS!—The Borough of Ebensburg offers WATER BONDS for sale, bearing six per cent. interest. An excellent opportunity for safe and profitable investment. For further particulars call on

E. A. SHOEMAKER, Treasurer.

Ebensburg, Oct. 8, 1874.-tf.

General Election

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, HERMAN BAUMER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said County of Cambria on the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1874, (the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November,) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

TWO PERSONS for the offices of Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Blair, Bedford and Somerset, for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS for the offices of Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of Cambria county.

TWO PERSONS for the offices of County Commissioners of Cambria county, to serve for the term of one year each.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

TWO PERSONS for the offices of Auditors of Cambria county, to serve one year.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Wards, Boroughs, Districts and Townships within the County of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's School House, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Elder, to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Bolkin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Mattaie, in said First Ward; and Second Ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer dec'd, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, to meet in the Court Room, in said ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in East ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at School House No. 3 (Tunnel Hill,) in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School House; Second Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Singer, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefz, in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the house of John Kern, in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Lower Yoder, to meet at the house of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Munster, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the School House in the Borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Plain, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Hendrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Wainwright, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the house of Henry Frazier, in said township; Second Division, at Beam's School House, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to Article V Fifth of the New Constitution, certain sections whereof read as follows:

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a witness in the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance in elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or Judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any such officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

Act of January 30th, 1874.—SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, a. m., and close at seven o'clock p. m.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1836, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 3d, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of the district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint such inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified electors of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

The Act of 30th January, 1874, further provides as follows:

SEC. 3. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries thereon required by law; and it shall be the duty of the judges and inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall have been received, and the number recorded by the election on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter, and every election officer who shall put upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed to by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this Act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of the first judge, who shall likewise be sworn by the minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judges. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this Act, or any other of election shall not have been duly sworn, no judge duly sworn or officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt shall be produced and submitted for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his naturalization papers for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and upday twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year; or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid a tax. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of such witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election, they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications he shall be entitled to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" when he claims to vote by age; the same words being added by the clerks in the registry, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted upon by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the election officers shall endorse or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the day, month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate except where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their father, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemean or, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given offer his or her name first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or, if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers, and as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with the return sheet, to the prothonotary of the county of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the said return sheet, or, if more than one, then those which shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident presiding judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for that purpose; the said returns produced by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified, shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public. And in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all the election papers in their possession; and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may to deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and the vote fairly returned. Where palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by said court within three days after the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial inquisition into any contest made or complaint to be provided by law; and the order of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of election of township or borough officers to be made to the court of common pleas; but all returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and shall, by some one of them, be delivered into his office or filed therein by the day appointed by the qualified therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges shall himself have been voted for at any election next preceding, he shall not sit with the court, or act in signing the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act; and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court, under the provisions of this act, or if all the judges thereof shall be absent at the time appointed for holding the same, then, and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and the county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a board who, or a majority of whom, shall have and exercise all the duties vested in, or required to be performed by the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said board is required to count under the provisions of this section. When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place, as required by law, to compute and certify the vote of such district, and officers provided for by this act shall be compensated for their services as now paid by existing laws. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, county, township or borough, for the safe keeping of the ballot-boxes, the judge and not less than two inspectors of the election shall be present at the close of the election, after the polls shall be finished, and the ballot-box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signatures of the judge and inspector affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes, to the custody and recorder of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs, to such person or persons as the court of common pleas of the proper county may designate, at the place provided, as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of the court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district, to hold any election which, by law, they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same secure and possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed, they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein, before proceeding to hold such election.

SEC. 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, or by the general election laws, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall willfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the Court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, destroy or deface any list of voters made out as directed by this Act, or any return sheet, remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischevious intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the Court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this Act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any person shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence, for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any clerk, overseer, or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmation, required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the Act of 2d of July, 1839, "An Act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said Act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said Act, the judge or either of the inspectors shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said Act to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth approved March 30th, 1866.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and be labelled "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Town ship officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough";—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an Act entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," this is to give notice that the first and second Sections of said Act are as follows:

FIRST AND SECOND SECTIONS OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall otherwise be entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, District, County, City, Parish, Township, School District, Municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offance, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such reasonable counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1874.-3t.

G. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER GOODS USUALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street, Ebensburg, Pa.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!

AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE

PRICES

At E. J. MILLS'

CHEAP CASH STORE,

Are not over, but no how under, those of any other dealer in

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps

Boots, Shoes, Notions,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,

In this "Neck o' Timber."

☞ A complete and elegant assortments of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken in exchange for goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, near Centre street.

E. J. MILLS.

Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

A CARD.

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY

AS interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets	$3.50 per pair.
Flannels	30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres	50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts	50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning	20 cts. per lb.
Carding	7 " " "

T. M. JONES & SONS,

July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

CRAWFORD HOUSE.

EBENSBURG, PA.

John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.)

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

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